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Applicant: Sam Schwartz
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Title: COSMETIC AND TISSUE CLEANSING AND MOISTURIZING COMPOSITION

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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

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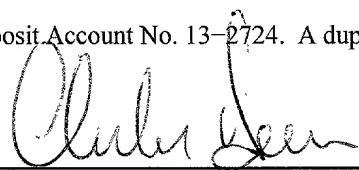
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- ☒ Utility Patent Application: Spec. 17 pgs; 20 claims; Abstract 1 pgs.
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- ☒ Verified statement to establish small entity status
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CLAIMS AS FILED

Number of Claims Filed	In Excess of:	Number Extra	Rate	Fee
Basic Filing Fee				\$380.00
Total Claims				
20	20	0	x 9.00	\$0.00
Independent Claims				
6	3	3	x 39.00	\$117.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM FEE				\$0.00
TOTAL FILING FEE				\$497.00

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PATENT APPLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

for

5 COSMETIC AND TISSUE CLEANSING AND MOISTURIZING
 COMPOSITION

by

10 Sam Schwartz

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

15 The present invention relates to Provisional Application Serial Number
60/072,477, filed January 26, 1998, by Sam Schwartz, and entitled "COSMETIC
COMPOSITION".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is directed to an improved cosmetic and cleansing
composition.

20 Modern environmental conditions, such as heating and air conditioning,
dryness, exposure to the sun, and environment pollution exert severe stress on the
skin and accelerate the skin deterioration. This can result in wrinkles, loss of firmness
and elasticity, discoloration, dryness and other cosmetically undesirable effects.
Additionally, medical conditions, such as psoriasis, can cause skin conditions which
25 are exhibited as skin flaking and loss of skin tissue.

30 Although a number of cosmetic, cleansing and moisturizing compositions for
use on the skin already exist, there is a need to provide a new cosmetic, cleansing and
moisturizing composition which can provide advantages over those which are
currently known. It is also desirable to have compositions for use not only on humans
but also on animals, as well as compositions that can be used within the mouth as a
cleanser of the mouth or the teeth.

Different compositions are known using mineral salts from the Dead Sea, for
instance, as bath salts.

It is not, however, known to use such minerals for other cosmetic or cleansing purposes and for purposes of use in the mouth.

Compositions using mineral salts with an oily based carrier are known. They however have disadvantages when used as a scrub or exfoliating cleansing composition. Such scrub and exfoliating compositions would be particularly useful on human skin and tissue.

A need exists for a new cosmetic and tissue cleansing and moisturizing composition.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

By this invention there is provided a cosmetic, cleansing and mouth formulations for use with human skin and on animal skin or tissue , which obviate the effect of modern environmental conditions on the human and animal body.

Some of these compositions include formulations suitable for entry into the mouth either as a dental toothpaste, cream or as a mouthwash.

An active ingredient of these compositions is a mineral salt, preferably Dead Sea salts.

The composition incorporates a new combination of ingredients particularly designed to provide protection from environmental pollution and to provide moisturization of the skin. The cosmetic composition provides for tissue repair and protection for conditions caused by psoriasis.

The cosmetic composition simultaneously provides moisturization and control of oil when necessary.

In general, the composition according to one other aspect the present invention comprises: water and, emulsified and dispersed in the water, minerals salts, preferably Dead Sea salts.

One composition of the invention includes the use of salts, preferably mineral salts and more preferably, Dead Sea mineral salt in conjunction with other components, such as a lotion, to create a cleansing composition for use as an

exfoliating and scrubbing composition for the body or face tissue of a human or animal.

The composition is prepared with a water soluble and moisturizing lotion while retaining the effective action of the Dead Sea mineral salt, which is preferably granules, such granules normally being water soluble.

In a preferred form of the invention, the composition include a moisturizing and/or non-oily base element for retaining the Dead Sea mineral salt granules in their granule form until used so that the mixture will act as an exfoliating scrub.

The non-oily base is water soluble and thereby permits easy removal without leaving an oily film on the skin. The effect however is to provide for moisturizing the skin.

The preferred composition includes a lotion which includes D.I. water, Methylparaben, Propylene glycol, Glycerin 96%, Steareth-2 (Lipocol S-2), Steareth-20 (Lipocol S-20), Cetyl Alcohol (Lipocol C), Stearyl Alcohol (Lipocol S), Safflower oil, Isopropyl myristate (Liponate IPM), DC 200 Fluid 100 cst., Propylparaben, Germail II and Fragrance at a low ratio, approximately 1:10, or one part lotion to about ten parts, there is added Dead Sea mineral salts. A minimum active amount, preferably the least amount of water is used in the formulation of the composition so that as part of the lotion the salt granules are not inclined break down.

Other scrubbing agents such as silica or pumice can selectively be the effective scrubbing agent or can be added to the mineral salt composition. The product can contain other scrubbing agents such as loofah or nut shells. An antibacteria agent can also be incorporated in the formula.

DESCRIPTION

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description, appended claims.

The ingredients of a preferred embodiment of the present invention, their proportions, and the sequences of which they are a part for the purposes of mixing are described.

5 A new combination of ingredients results in a skin composition that provides protection against many types of skin damage, particularly itching and psoriasis, as well as other types of skin damage that can occur. Such other conditions can be flaking, redness, eczema, rashes or dry skin. Moreover, the composition is useful for cleansing the skin tissue, hands and the body and can be an effective scrubbing and exfoliating composition.

10 The composition of the present invention comprises base in which cosmetic components are mineral salts, preferably Dead Sea mineral salts. Another additive which is useful against itching is eugenol extract, namely an extract of cloves, and this can be added to the composition as required.

15 Typically, the composition of the present invention further comprises ancillary components such as: (1) a lipid-soluble component; (2) an emulsifier component; (3) an antioxidant component; (4) a preservative component; (5) a solvent component; (6) a thickener component; (7) a hydrophilic component; and (8) fragrance.

The ingredients included within these components are described in detail below.

20 The ingredients are dispersed in an emulsified composition by the method of preparation described below. "Dispersed" refers to any process by which the ingredients are uniformly distributed in the emulsified base, and includes dissolving, emulsifying, and forming a colloidal suspension.

I. NATURE AND PROPORTION OF INGREDIENTS OF THE SKIN CREAM COMPOSITION

A. The Cosmetic Components

5 Each of the cosmetic components, particularly the Dead Sea mineral salts, contributes to the improved properties of the cosmetic and cleansing composition of the present invention is present in a quantity sufficient to increase the smoothness, decrease the lumpiness, or decrease the itchiness, or edema of skin to which the composition is applied. Moreover, it reduces itching and repairs skin, and
10 act as a cleansing agent.

An essential ingredient of the invention are mineral salts such as Dead Sea salts. These Dead Sea salts are salts obtained from the region of Israel or Jordan known as the Dead Sea, and which contain at least the following active ingredients:

15	Magnesium Chloride	(MgCl ₂)	31.0 - 35.0%
	Potassium Chloride	(Kcl)	24.0 - 26.0%
	Sodium Chloride	(NaCl)	4.0 - 8.0%
	Calcium Chloride	(CaCl ₂)	0.4 - 0.6%
	Magnesium Bromide	(MgBr ₂)	0.3 - 0.6%
20	Sulphates	(SO ₄ --)	0.05 - 0.2%
	Insolubles		0.05 - 0.3%
	Water of Crystallization		34.0 - 38.0%

25 B. The Ancillary Components

The composition of the present invention can further comprise a lipid-soluble component to provide added smoothness. The lipid-soluble component can comprise at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of: (1) dimethicone; (2) bisabolol; (3) polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters; (4) cetyl alcohol; (5) a glyceryl
30 triester of a medium-chain carboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of

tricaproin, tricaprylin, tricaprin, and mixtures thereof; (6) white petrolatum; and (7) mineral oil.

The ancillary components, whose use is optional but preferable, impart additional desirable properties to the skin cream composition of the present invention.

- 5 These components can include: (1) a lipid-soluble component; (2) an emulsifier component; (3) an antioxidant component; (4) a preservative component; (5) a solvent component; (6) a thickener component; (7) a hydrophilic component; and (8) fragrance. Preferably, the composition of the present invention comprises all the ancillary components as indicated below:

10

As comprised in a skin cream, the composition with the solvent provides for greater uniformity and ease of preparation. The solvent component can include one or two ingredients.

- 15 The thickener component improves the flow and rheological properties of the cosmetic composition. It permits the composition to be retained in a formulated state when applied to the skin. One or more ingredients can comprise the thickener component.

The hydrophilic component can comprise one or multiple ingredients.

- 20 If necessary, a preservative component can be used to retard microbial and mold growth in the composition. The preservative component can also act as a stabilizer.

- The lipid-soluble component can also comprise one or multiple ingredients, and these can be varied depending upon the cosmetic composition as to be used. For instance, the composition can be formulated for normal skin, dry skin, or oily skin, 25 and different lipid components can be used under those conditions.

1. The Lipid-Soluble Component

The cosmetic composition can comprise the additional ancillary ingredients whose use is optional but preferable. These ancillary ingredients can include a

solvent component, a preservative component, a thickener component, a hydrophilic component, a lipid-soluble component and a pigment. As necessary or suitable, a fragrant component can also be added. Various combinations of these ingredients can be used as the solvent, lipid, thickener or hydrophilic component.

5 The glyceryl triester of the medium-chain carboxylic acid can be tricaprylin. The lipid-soluble component comprises dimethicone, bisabolol, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, cetyl alcohol, tricaprylin, white petrolatum, and mineral oil.

10 The dimethicone can comprise about 0.75% of the composition, the bisabolol comprises about 0.1% of the composition, the polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters comprise about 2.5% of the composition, the cetyl alcohol comprises about 4% of the composition, the tricaprylin comprises about 7.5% of the composition, the white petrolatum comprises about 3% of the composition, and the mineral oil comprises about 6.0% of the composition.

15

2. The Emulsifier Component

20 The skin cream composition of the present invention can further comprise an emulsifier component. Emulsifiers serve two functions. They act like a solubilizing agent to combine the water-soluble and non-water-soluble phases together; that is, to form a stable bridge between the waters and the oils of the ingredients. The emulsifiers also serve as emollients, providing a pleasant, esthetically appropriate tactile feeling when the emulsified composition is applied to the skin. The emulsifier component is present in a quantity sufficient to combine water-soluble and non-water-soluble phases of the composition.

25 The emulsifier component can comprise at least one of a mixture of mono- and distearate esters of polyoxyethylene and free polyethylene oxide, partial esters of lauric, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids and hexitol anhydrides, and 120-mole ethoxylated jojoba oil. The emulsifier component can comprise a mixture of mono- and distearate esters of polyoxyethylene and free polyethylene oxide, partial esters of

lauric, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids and hexitol anhydrides and 120-mole ethoxylated jojoba oil. Preferably, the mixture of mono- and distearate esters of polyoxyethylene and free polyethylene oxide comprises about 1.25% of the composition, the partial esters of lauric, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids and hexitol anhydrides comprise about 0.13% of the composition, and the 120-mole ethoxylated jojoba oil comprises about 1.0% of the composition.

3. The Antioxidant Component

The composition according to the present invention can further comprise an antioxidant component. The antioxidant component prevents oxidation of the ingredients of the composition. The antioxidant component can be a mixture of 70% propylene glycol, 20% propyl gallate, and 10% citric acid. The antioxidant component comprises about 0.0011% of the composition.

4. The Preservative Component

The skin cream composition according to the present invention can further comprise a preservative component. The preservative component is used to prevent the growth of microbes in the emulsified skin cream composition, which is typically manufactured under clean, but non-sterile conditions. The preservative component can comprise at least one of imidazolyl urea and a complex of propylene glycol, phenoxyethanol, chlorphenesin and methylparaben.

The preservative component can comprises both imidazolyl urea and a complex of propylene glycol, phenoxyethanol, chlorphenesin and methylparaben, the imidazolyl urea comprises about 0.0011% of the composition, and the complex of propylene glycol, phenoxyethanol, chlorphenesin and methylparaben comprises about 2.5% of the composition.

In the complex of propylene glycol, phenoxyethanol, chlorphenesin and methylparaben, the propylene glycol comprises from about 30% to about 45% of the complex, the phenoxyethanol comprises from about 22% to about 37% of the

complex, the chlorphenesin comprises from about 11% to about 22% of the complex, and the methylparaben comprises from about 11% to about 22% of the complex.

5. The Solvent Component

5 The composition according to the present invention can further comprise a solvent component. The use of a solvent component allows greater uniformity and ease of preparation. The solvent component can include at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, and 1,3-butylene glycol. The solvent component can comprise 1,3-butylene glycol and the
10 solvent component comprises about 4.0% of the composition.

6. The Thickener Component

 The composition according to the present invention can comprise a thickener component in a quantity sufficient to retain the composition when it is applied to the
15 skin of a wearer. The thickener component can comprise at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of alginate derivatives and preneutralized carbomer 430. The skin cream composition can comprise both alginate derivatives and preneutralized carbomer 430. The alginate derivative can comprise about 0.2% of the composition, and the preneutralized carbomer 430 and be about 0.5% of the
20 composition.

7. The Hydrophilic Component

 A composition according to the present invention can further comprise a hydrophilic component. The hydrophilic component can comprise a polar complex
25 consisting essentially of mannitol, arginine, serine, pyrrolidone carboxylate, sucrose, citrulline, glycogen, histidine, alanine, threonine, glutamic acid, and lysine. The polar complex can comprise about 1.0% of the composition.

8. Fragrance

The composition according to the present invention can further comprise fragrance. The use of fragrance is well known in the cosmetic art, and need not be described further. The fragrance can comprise about 0.45% of the composition,
5 although this can vary depending upon the fragrance used.

Compositions according to the present invention can further comprise other components used in the cosmetic art, such as pigments and other conventional excipients. The use of such ingredients is well known in the cosmetic and cleansing
10 art and need not be described further here. The pigment component gives the cosmetic composition an aesthetically desirable appearance and different pigments can be used as variables in relation to the skin tone of the intended user.

Other components of the composition which permit for its application to the skin include propylene, glycol, and effective amounts of aloe vera juice, sunflower
15 oil, kessco OP, liponate, other hydrogenated vegetable oil, lipo GMS, stearic acid, and lipomulse.

As necessary, the product could also include, when intended for application to the skin, a suitable sunscreen composition. In different forms, although aloe vera juice is considered, other extracts are possible. This could, for instance, be extracts
20 from other fruits such as balsalm or apricot.

An example of the cosmetic composition is set out as follows, together with the relative percentages of content, and also an indication of the relative phase of those products. The relationship of the phase is also set out in regard to the method of formulating the composition:

SAMPLE COMPOSITION FOR COSMETIC CLEANSING AND MOISTURIZING

PRODUCT

5	<u>PHASE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
	1	64.9500	DEIONIZED WATER
		1.000	ALOE VERA JUICE
		0.2000	METHYLPARABEN
	2	3.0000	PROPYLENE GLYCOL
10		0.1000	KELTROLT
	3	1.0000	SUNFLOWER OIL
		2.0000	KESSCO OP
		2.0000	LIPONATE GC
		1.0000	THODORSIL 47V 350/SF 96-350
15		2.0000	HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL
		3.5000	LIPO GMS 470 - WITCONOL 2407
		2.0000	STEARIC ACID
		2.0000	LIPOMULSE 165/ARLACEL 165V
		1.0000	LIPOCOL C/ALFOL 16
20		1.0000	LIPOWAX D
		0.1000	PROPYLPARABEN
		0.1000	VITAMIN E ACETATE
	4.	0.5000	EUGENOL EXTRA USP
		0.4000	MACKSTAT DM
25		0.0500	WHITE DIAMOND B/M63149
		0.1000	COVIOX T70
	5	10.0000	DEIONIZED WATER
		5.0000	DEAD SEA SALT
	TOTAL	103.0000	
30			

The method of formulation of such a sample is as follows:

<u>STEP</u>	<u>TEMP</u>	
1	80°	PHASE 1
35		Into a main SS compounding tank, meter Dionized Water. Add Aloe Vera. Turn on mixer. Begin heating to 80°C.

2	70°	When the temperature of the main tank is at 70°C sprinkle slowly Methylparaben. Mix well until completely dissolved. Recirculate batch to insure that no solid is left at the bottom.	
5	3	RT	PHASE 2
			Into a suitably size container, add Phase 2 ingredients. Mix well into a uniform slurry.
10	4	80°	When the temperature of the main tank is at 80°C add slowly Phase 2 slurry. Note: Be sure to mix Phase 2 slurry well before adding to Phase 1. Keltrol T has a tendency to settle at the bottom.
15	5	80°	PHASE 3
			Into a separate ss auxiliary tank, add Phase 3 ingredient except Propylparaben. Begin heating to 80°CX. Turn on mixer when most of the waxes are melted.
20	6	70°	When temperature of Phase 3 is at 70°C sprinkle in slowly Propylparaben. Be sure to evacuate valve to insure that no solids are entrapped.
25	7	80°	When the temperature of Phase 3 is at 80°C and ready to be added to Phase 1, add Vitamin E Acetate.
30	8	80°	EMULSIFICATION
			When both Phase 1 and Phase 3 reach 80°C, add Phase 3 to main batch. Mix well for 15 minutes. Recirculate batch on and off.
35	9		Begin cooling.
	10	38°	PHASE 4
40			When temperature of the main batch is at 38°C add Phase 4 ingredients. Mix well.
	11	RT	PHASE 5

Into a suitably sized container add Phase 5 ingredients.
Mix well until completely dissolved.

5	12	38°	When the temperature of the main batch is 38° add the solution of Phase 5. Mix well.
	13	30°	Discontinue mixing and cooling at 30°C

10

SAMPLE SCRUBBING OR EXFOLIATING COMPOSITION

Such a composition would include the following ingredients:

5	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>%</u>
	D.I. water	75.28
	Methylparaben	0.25
	Propylene glycol	2.00
	Glycerin 96%	5.00
10	Steareth 2 (Lipocol S-2)	1.00
	Steareth-20 (Lipocol S-20)	2.00
	Cetyl Alcohol (Lipocol C)	1.50
	Stearyl alcohol (Lipocol S)	1.50
	Safflower oil	4.00
15	Isopropyl myristate (Liponate IPM)	5.00
	DC 200 Fluid 11 cst.	1.00
	Propylparaben	0.07
	Germail II	0.20
	Fragrance	0.20

20

Additionally, there is Dead Sea salts added in a range of about 1:10, namely ten parts salt to one part of lotion. As needed, other scrubbing agents such as pumice or silica can be added.

25 Although the invention has been described with regard to a cosmetic product related to soothing the effects of psoriasis, there are other formulations of the product which essentially includes mineral salts, preferably Dead Sea salt which can be used for different purposes. As such, a mouthwash formulation can be provided. The product will assist in combatting bacteria and gum irritation and inflammation. The product can moisturize and assist in nourishment of the skin.

The Dead Sea salts can be formulated with an amount of water and a suitable fragrance for these purposes. Likewise, as a shampoo product, the formulation can be prepared for use on human hair as well as animal hair. An essential ingredient of such a product is also mineral salts, such as Dead Sea mineral salts, and the percentage of Dead Sea salt can vary according to the purpose and formulation.

CONDITIONING SHAMPOO COMPOSITION

	<u>TSP</u>	<u>%</u>
10	Masada salts	2.00
	DI water	57.50
	Cocomido propyl betaine/(Norfox)	7.00
	SLES-2/(Norfox) (Sodium laureth sulfate)	20.00
	SLES-60/(Norfox)	5.00
15	Cocomido propyl amine oxide/ Schercamox CAA-G (Scher)	2.50
	Crodafos SG (Croda) (PTG-5 Ceteth-10 phosphate)	1.00
20	Oleamide DEA/Schercomid ODA (Scher)	2.50
	Tritisol/sol wheat protein (Croda) (Hydrolyzed wheat protein)	0.70
25	Aloe 10:1(D-D Chem)	0.20
	Neutral henna	0.10
	Algae extract	0.10
	Comfrey leaf	0.10
	Goldenscal root	0.10
30	Elderflower	0.10
	Nettle	0.10

	Rosemary	0.10
	Red clover	0.10
	panthenol (Roche)	0.10
	DMDM hydantoin	0.40
5	Fragrance (Custom Essence)	
	CE-22601 coal tar mask	0.30
	TOTAL	100.00

The procedure for mixing the fomulation is as follows:

10

1. Add ingredients of phase A individually with mixing. Mix until homogeuous.

2. When phase A is homogeneous, add individually ingredients of phase B.

15

Note: If scale up testing indicates that the fragrance is clouding the product, premix 1:1 with Triton X-100.

3. Adjust pH to around 6.

20

Further, the different compositions and formulations can also be used, for instance, in the soothing of the skin when subjected to acne.

The composition is applied to the skin to stop itching. When applied to animals particularly it is useful against skin disorders, and joint or arthritic problems. It is particularly useful on dogs and horses.

25

Other forms of the invention includes those when applied in liquid form. It can also be applied as saturated wipe or as a compress. Moreover, it is applicable as a scrubbing or exfoliating composition. Additionally, it can be formulated as an inhalant product where another component is eucalyptus.

A different composition of the formula can be used for inhaling to ease nasal or sinus congestion and to soothe coughing irritations due to bronchitis or similar conditions.

The invention has been described with regard to several examples which are
5 for illustrative purposes only.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A skin composition comprising a mineral salt emulsified and dispersed
2 in water, a mineral salt, preferably being a composition of Dead Sea salt, having as
3 active ingredients Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Chloride and
4 water of crystallization and a lipid soluble compound and oils, the composition
5 having components present in sufficient quantities to effectively protect the skin
6 tissue against a condition of itchiness on living tissue.
- 1 2. A composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the itchiness condition
2 is caused by psoriasis.
- 1 3. A composition as claimed in claim 1, further including aloe vera.
- 1 4. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including propylene glycol.
- 1 5. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including an hydrogenated
2 vegetable oil.
- 1 6. A composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lipoids include an
2 effective amount of liponate GC, lipo GNS470, lipomulse .65, lipocol C and lipowax
3 D.
- 1 7. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including effective amounts of
2 propylene, glycol, aloe vera juice, sunflower oil, kessco OP, liponate, other
3 hydrogenated vegetable oils, lipo GMS, stearic acid, lipomulse, and eugenol.
- 1 8. A composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mineral salts include
2 at least about 5% Dead Sea salts.

1 9. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including suitable sunscreen.

1 10. A composition comprising a mineral salt emulsified and dispersed in
2 water, a mineral salt, preferably being a composition of Dead Sea salt, having as
3 active ingredients Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Chloride and
4 water of crystallization and a lipid soluble compound and oils, the composition
5 having components present in sufficient quantities to effectively protect the skin
6 tissue within the mouth against an adverse condition and a suitable carrier for
7 permitting formulation as a product for use in the mouth, preferably a toothpaste,
8 cream or mouthwash.

1 11. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including a solvent component, a
2 preservative component, thickener component, hydrophilic component, lipid soluble
3 component and a pigment.

1 12. A composition as claimed in claim 1, including about 5% Dead Sea
2 salt, 70% dionized water, 3% propylene glycol and a lipophilic product.

1 13. A skin composition comprising a mineral salt emulsified and dispersed
2 in water, a mineral salt, preferably being a composition of Dead Sea salt, having as
3 active ingredients Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Chloride and
4 water of crystallization and a lipid soluble compound and oils, the composition
5 having components present in sufficient quantities to effectively protect the skin
6 tissue against a condition against psoriasis.

1 14. A composition comprising mineral salts, preferably Dead Sea mineral
2 salts, for selectively exfoliating or scrubbing living tissue such as skin, the
3 composition including a water soluble base, the water soluble base being a non-oily
4 element for retaining the mineral salt elements, preferably in granular form, such that
5 the granules are effectively exfoliating or scrubbing agents on tissue.

1 15. A composition as claimed in claim 14, wherein a sufficiently
2 minimum amount of water is used in the formulation of the composition such that the
3 mineral salt granules are inhibited from break down in the formulation and prior to
4 use as an exfoliating or scrubbing agent.

1 16. A composition as claimed in claim 14, wherein the scrubbing agent
2 includes silica or pumice selectively to replace in part, or in conjunction with, the
3 mineral salts.

1 17. A composition as claimed in claim 14 including safflower oil, lipocol
2 glycerin and propylene glycol.

1 18. A composition comprising at least one of silica or pumice for
2 selectively exfoliating or scrubbing living tissue such as skin, the composition
3 including a water soluble base, the water soluble base being a non-oily element for
4 retaining the silica or pumice or other scrubbing agents, preferably in a form such as
5 to effectively act as exfoliating or scrubbing agent on tissue.

1 19. A composition as claimed in claim 18 for reducing the effect of
2 itching, flaking and redness of living tissue.

- 1 20. A composition comprising mineral salts, preferably Dead Sea mineral
2 salts, for selectively cleaning the hair, the composition including a water soluble base
3 and cocomidopropyl betaine.

ABSTRACT

A cosmetic and tissue cleansing composition including mineral salts, preferably Dead Sea mineral salts as an effective agent to minimize the effect of itching on the skin from a condition caused by psoriasis. In another form, the composition can be used as an exfoliating or scrubbing composition. The composition being formulated with a non-oily base which is water soluble such that the granules which are mineral salts act as exfoliating or scrubbing agents. The composition can also be formed for dental or mouth use.

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Amber Stewart
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United States Patent Application

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that

I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or a joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: COSMETIC AND TISSUE CLEANSING COMPOSITION

The specification of which

- a. ☒ is attached hereto
b. ☐ was filed on as application serial no. and was amended on (if applicable) (in the case of a PCT-filed application) described and claimed in international no. filed and as amended on (if any), which I have reviewed and for which I solicit a United States patent.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 (attached hereto).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed:

- a. ☒ no such applications have been filed.
b. ☐ such applications have been filed as follows:

FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, CLAIMING PRIORITY UNDER 35 USC § 119			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)
ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED BEFORE THE PRIORITY APPLICATION(S)			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120/365 of any United States and PCT international application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	STATUS (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (Day, Month, Year)
60/072,477	January 26, 1998

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or patent agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith:

Albrecht, John W.	Reg. No. 40,481	Lacy, Paul E.	Reg. No. 38,946
Anderson, Gregg I.	Reg. No. 28,828	Larson, James A.	Reg. No. 40,443
Ansems, Gregory M.	Reg. No. 42,264	Lasky, Michael B.	Reg. No. 29,555
Batzli, Brian H.	Reg. No. 32,960	Liepa, Mara E.	Reg. No. 40,066
Beard, John L.	Reg. No. 27,612	Lindquist, Timothy A.	Reg. No. 40,701
Berman, Charles	Reg. No. 29,249	Lynch, David W.	Reg. No. 36,204
Black, Bruce E.	Reg. No. 41,622	Marschang, Diane L.	Reg. No. 35,600
Blasdell, Thomas L.	Reg. No. 31,329	McDaniel, Karen D.	Reg. No. 37,674
Bogucki, Raymond A.	Reg. No. 17,426	McDonald, Daniel W.	Reg. No. 32,044
Bruess, Steven C.	Reg. No. 34,130	McIntyre, Iain A.	Reg. No. 40,337
Byrne, Linda M.	Reg. No. 32,404	McKenzie Denise L.	Reg. No. P-43,790
Carlson, Alan G.	Reg. No. 25,959	Mueller, Douglas P.	Reg. No. 30,300
Carter, Charles G.	Reg. No. 35,093	Nasiedlak, Tyler L.	Reg. No. 40,099
Caspers, Philip P.	Reg. No. 33,227	Nelson, Albin J.	Reg. No. 28,650
Chiapetta, James R.	Reg. No. 39,634	Parker, Sandra M.	Reg. No. 36,233
Clifford, John A.	Reg. No. 30,247	Pauly, Daniel M.	Reg. No. 40,123
Cochran, William W.	Reg. No. 26,652	Plunkett, Theodore	Reg. No. 37,209
Daignault, Ronald A.	Reg. No. 25,968	Pytel, Melissa J.	Reg. No. 41,512
Daley, Dennis R.	Reg. No. 34,994	Reich, John C.	Reg. No. 37,703
Dalglish, Leslie E.	Reg. No. 40,579	Reiland, Earl D.	Reg. No. 25,767
Daulton, Julie R.	Reg. No. 36,414	Rittmaster, Ted R.	Reg. No. 32,933
DeVries Smith, Kate	Reg. No. 42,157	Schmaltz, David G.	Reg. No. 39,828
DiPietro, Mark J.	Reg. No. 28,707	Schuman, Mark D.	Reg. No. 31,197
Edell, Robert T.	Reg. No. 20,187	Schumann, Michael D.	Reg. No. 30,422
Epp Ryan, Sandra	Reg. No. 39,667	Sebald, Gregory A.	Reg. No. 33,280
Farber, Michael B.	Reg. No. 32,612	Skoog, Mark T.	Reg. No. 40,178
Funk, Steven R.	Reg. No. 37,830	Soderberg, Richard	Reg. No. -P-43,352
Glance, Robert J.	Reg. No. 40,620	Sumner, John P.	Reg. No. 29,114
Golla, Charles E.	Reg. No. 26,896	Sumners, John S.	Reg. No. 24,216
Gorman, Alan G.	Reg. No. 38,472	Tellekson, David K.	Reg. No. 32,314
Gould, John D.	Reg. No. 18,223	Trembath, Jon R.	Reg. No. 38,344
Gregson, Richard	Reg. No. 41,804	Underhill, Albert L.	Reg. No. 27,403
Gresens, John J.	Reg. No. 33,112	Vandenburgh, J. Derek	Reg. No. 32,179
Hamre, Curtis B.	Reg. No. 29,165	Vradenburgh, Anna M.	Reg. No. 39,868
Hillson, Randall A.	Reg. No. 31,838	Welter, Paul A.	Reg. No. 20,890
Johnston, Scott W.	Reg. No. 39,721	Whipps, Brian	Reg. No. 43,261
Kastelic, Joseph M.	Reg. No. 37,160	Wickhem, J. Scot	Reg. No. 41,376
Kettelberger, Denise	Reg. No. 33,924	Williams, Douglas J.	Reg. No. 27,054
Knearl, Homer L.	Reg. No. 21,197	Witt, Jonelle	Reg. No. 41,980
Komanduri, Janaki	Reg. No. 40,684	Wood, Gregory B.	Reg. No. 28,133
Kowalchyk, Alan W.	Reg. No. 31,535	Wood, William J.	Reg. No. 42,236
Kowalchyk, Katherine M.	Reg. No. 36,848	Xu, Min S.	Reg. No. 39,536
Kubota, Glenn M.	Reg. No. P-44,197		

I hereby authorize them to act and rely on instructions from and communicate directly with the person/assignee/attorney/firm/ organization who/which first sends/sent this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt to the contrary.

Please direct all correspondence in this case to Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt at the address indicated below:

Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell,
Welter & Schmidt
Westwood Gateway II, Suite 400
11150 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90025-3395

§ 1.56 Duty to disclose information material to patentability.

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is canceled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is canceled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)–(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim;

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

(1) Each inventor named in the application:

(2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and

(3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.

INDEPENDENT INVENTOR(S)

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY
STATUS (37 C.F.R. 1.9(f) AND 1.27(b)) - INDEPENDENT INVENTOR**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, to the Patent and Trademark Office with regard to the invention entitled COSMETIC AND TISSUE CLEANSING COMPOSITION described in

- a) ☒ the specification filed herewith.
b) ☐ provisional application serial no. _____, filed _____.
c) ☐ non-provisional application serial no. _____, filed _____.
d) ☐ patent no. _____, issued _____.

I have not assigned, granted, conveyed or licensed and am under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey or license, any rights in the invention to any person who could not be classified as an independent inventor under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(c) if that person has made the invention, or to any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(e).

Each person, concern or organization to which I have assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed or am under obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention is listed below:

- a) ☒ no such person, concern, or organization
b) ☐ persons, concerns or organizations listed below*

*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 C.F.R. 1.27)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
a) ☐ INDIVIDUAL b) ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN c) ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
a) ☐ INDIVIDUAL b) ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN c) ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 C.F.R. 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereof, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Sam Schwartz
NAME OF INVENTOR

NAME OF INVENTOR

NAME OF INVENTOR

Signature of Inventor

Signature of Inventor

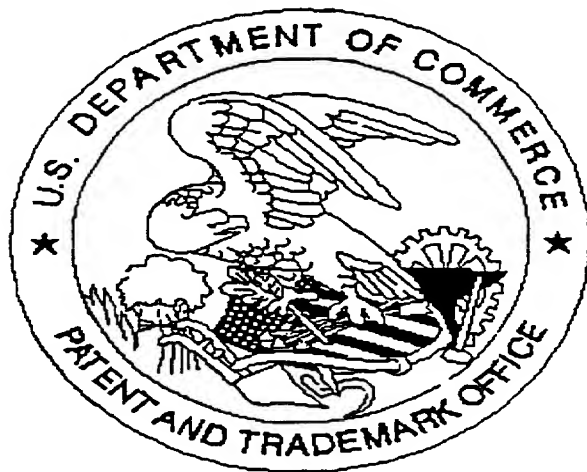
Signature of Inventor

Date

Date

Date

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